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Thailand

Solid Wood Products

Annual

2003

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Report Highlights:
Thailand's hardwood imports are forecast to increase by 5-8 percent in 2003 and 2004, due to stagnant timber production and increased demand for hardwoods.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Bangkok [TH1]
[TH]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has recently generated confusion in forestry management in Thailand. As a result, some valuable reforestation projects have been suspended. To cope with these problems, the Royal Thai Government of Thailand (RTG) agreed that this new ministry will be responsible for all forest activities by the end of 2003, by acquiring the whole office of the Royal Forest Department from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Reflecting stagnation in commercial production and a declining trend of timber confiscation, timber production from forest areas in the next 3-5 years should still limited to 30,000-50,000 cubic meters. Meanwhile, production of rubber wood should be basically unchanged for the same period at 1.7-1.8 million cubic meters annually. Demand for hardwoods is forecast to grow favorably due to the bright prospects for construction and interior decorations plus continued growing exports of furniture and interior materials. As a result, Thailand's solid wood product imports are forecast to increase by 5-8 percent in 2003 and 2004. Thai imports of U.S. hardwood are expected to be unchanged in both years.

PRODUCTION

Forest Situation / Outlook

After the vigorous efforts by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to cope with a deforestation crisis in recent years, the forestry situation is likely to be back at center stage again due mainly to a recent restructuring of the governmental administration responsible for forests. The new Ministry, called the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, was established in 2003 in the light of the RTG's efforts to counter the problem of the deteriorating environment and to better manage natural resource utilization.

Prior to 2003, the Royal Forest Department (RFD) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives was the chief office in managing forest activities, including forest harvesting, conservation, watershed management, protection, and reforestation. As a result of the new ministry's establishment, there are conflicting roles between it and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The responsibilities of forest protection and conservation were transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, while those of reforestation and utilization still belong to the RFD. This change has apparently created some chaos in the labor forces and budget administration in both agencies. As a result, some valuable reforestation projects have been suspended, including the Private Reforestation Extension Project (PREP), the Fast-Growing Tree Reforestation Extension (FGTRE), and the Community Forest Project (See the details for each project in the 2002 Solid Wood Products Annual Report – TH2072). The only surviving project is the Reforestation Campaign in Commemoration of the Royal Golden Jubilee for the King in 1996. The RTG agreed that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment would be responsible for all forestry activities by the end of 2003, by acquiring the whole office of the Royal Forest Department. This was done to better protect the Thai forests.

The Royal Forest Department (RFD) has recently adopted the new methodology of the forest mapping through remote sensing and use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. Based on this new technolgy, total forest area in Thailand in 2000 accounted for 33.09 percent of total land area, as opposed to 25.28 percent of total area as officially reported in 1998. Because of the large discrepancy between the old and new figures, and a lack of supportive information from on-ground surveying, the newly released data have not been widely accepted by most of Thai academic counterparts. According to the RFD, the existing forest area in 2000 was 170,110 square kilometers, of which about 96 percent was natural forest. Of the total natural forest area, tropical evergreen forest accounted for 32 percent, followed by mixed deciduous forest (53 percent), dry dipterocarp forest (11 percent), and others (4 percent), respectively. However, the reported forest area does not include rubber plantations of about 15,930 square kilometers in 2002.

In the Agricultural Development Plan, a component of the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006), a goal of the national forest policy has been set to conserve and rehabilitate 30 percent of the total country area, including areas for biodiversity conservation, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and watersheds. An additional 10 percent of the total country area (around 5.1 million hectares) will be promoted for public forest plantation, private forest plantation, and community forest plantation. In addition, a target area of 1.25 million rai (200,000 hectares) of mangrove forest to be conserved or rehabilitated has been proposed.

Solid Wood Products Situation / Outlook

Due mainly to the government ban on commercial logging in the national forest areas and the immaturity of tree plantations on private reforested land, supplies of domestic hardwood timber are currently obtained from the Forest Industry Organization (FIO)'s logging and thinning activities in their reforested area, and that timber which is confiscated from illegal logging. According to the RFD, production of timber (legally licensed timber and confiscated timber) declined in recent years, reflecting a lack of mature reforested trees and the RFD's sophisticated regulation on logging approval. Total timber production (excluding rubber wood timber production) in 2002 further declined from 41,330 cubic meters in 2001 to 33,600 cubic meters. Despite an anticipated increase in private reforested area in the future, the outlook of domestic timber production from forest areas in the next 3-5 years should still limited to 30,000-50,000 cubic meters, following a possible stagnant production from the FIO and a declining trend of timber confiscation.

As mentioned in previous reports, the Thai furniture industry has struggled to develop the use of rubber wood from rubber plantation to substitute for typical timber from forest areas. After a high growth in the production of rubber wood in the past decade, production of rubber wood lumber in 2003 and 2004 should be limited to 1.7-1.8 million cubic meters, basically unchanged from the level in 2002. This is mainly because the record high prices for natural rubber products are encouraging many farmers to prolong the tapping of rubber trees.

TRADE

In general, Thailand's solid wood product imports should increase by 5-8 percent in 2003 and 2004, in response to increased market demand in construction, decoration and renovations, and stagnant domestic supplies. Nevertheless, according to trade sources, the Thai imports of U.S. hardwood (in term of quantity) may be basically unchanged in 2003 and 2004, based on the facts that: 1) exports of furniture and frames (which partly use imported U.S. hardwood for manufacturing and re-export) is anticipated to slow down during these two years; 2) the market for wooden flooring materials has been threatened by cheaper laminated MDF flooring materials; 3) supplier countries in Eastern Europe began to offer less-expensive temperate hardwood to compete with U.S. hardwoods.

As indicated in Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 in the Statistical Information Section, there was remarkable growth in 2002 in imports of tropical hardwood logs (32 percent), tropical hardwood lumber (45 percent), temperate hardwood lumber (79 percent), hardwood plywood (almost 300 percent), and hardwood veneer (48 percent). It should be noted that imports of U.S. lumber also increased significantly in quantity from 156,260 cubic meters in 2001 to 338,441 cubic meters in 2002.

Thailand's neighboring countries (i.e., Malaysia, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia) remain major suppliers of hardwoods to Thailand. Hardwoods imported from Malaysia and Indonesia are mainly used for construction purposes. Meanwhile, high-value tropical hardwoods (such as teak, rose wood, and Ma-ka) are normally imported from Burma, Laos, and Cambodia and used in the furniture and interior design industries. The U.S. supplies solid wood products, mainly hardwood lumber, to Thailand. Most of the imported U.S. hardwoods in 2001 are oak, maple, poplar, and ash. U.S. hardwoods are used for flooring materials, furniture, wooden frames, picture frames, and interior design materials.

It is estimated that about 70 percent of imported U.S. hardwood is now utilized by export-oriented manufacturers, while the balance belongs to domestic-oriented manufacturers. The export-oriented manufacturers import U.S. hardwoods and other temperate hardwoods to make wooden furniture and picture frames. As U.S. woods are mostly competitive in both quality and price against other temperate hardwoods, the demand for imported U.S. hardwoods seems to be a function of the production of wooden products for export. Contrarily, the utilization of U.S. hardwoods by domestic-oriented manufacturers is still limited by a lack of understanding of U.S. woods, in the areas of the U.S. grading system, physical properties, applications, and the color variations of the U.S. species of hardwood. For example, demand for U.S. hardwoods (mainly oak and ash woods) for making flooring materials dropped sharply in recent years, as many local users were disappointed with the appearance and endurance of finished flooring. In reality, according to trade sources, this problem can be avoided if the user is better informed of the physical properties and appropriate application of U.S. woods.

There is a high potential for U.S. hardwood imports to grow in the Thai market, due to their competitive prices and quality. Although domestic consumption of high-value wooden products (such as flooring materials, furniture, and interior design) are dominated by teak/rose wood, the expensive and rising prices for these tropical hardwoods may encourage users to seek new types of hardwoods. However, market strategies to promote U.S. hardwoods in Thailand need to be directed toward overcoming importers' lack of technical awareness as mentioned above. Education should be a key component of market promotion plans. The American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC) should focus on conducting direct discussion/workshops with such target group as wood importers, architects, interior designers, etc. Workshops should be directed to the proper application of specific U.S. hardwoods and their cost-benefit value. AHEC may introduce the new approach like showing how to add "Thai" wood style to new construction using U.S. wood. In addition, AHEC may need to focus on certain species of U.S. hardwoods, but not all of them. For example, according to trade sources, U.S. oak wood has the highest strength for market promotion due to its competitiveness in price and quality, and consistent supplies.

MARKET SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Construction Sector

After a recovery in 2000, the real estate industry in Thailand apparently continues to grow favorably in 2003, following sustainable growth of the Thai economy, the government's measures stimulating demand for housing, and prevailing low market interest rates.

The Thai economy is expected to grow by 5.5 percent in 2003 and 5.0-6.0 percent in 2004, following an expansion in domestic expenditure, in private investment, and in exports. Reflecting the high liquidity in the financial market, overall interest rates for both deposits and loans have decreased sharply in the past few years. The time savings deposit rates continued to drop from 2.0-3.5 percent in August 2002 to currently 0.75-1.0 percent, while the minimum retail rates (MRR) are down from 7.0-8.5 percent to currently 5.75-6.25 percent. Reduced deposit rates have stimulated many wealthy people to spend their savings on buying houses. Meanwhile, reduced loan rates encouraged many medium-income people to borrow and buy houses, mostly for their own residence. In addition, all financial institutions, due to their prevailing high liquidity, have competed aggressively in personal credit loans, especially housing loans.

In addition, the RTG continued measures to revitalize the real estate industry. A tax on registration for housing ownership was reduced from 2 percent of assessed value prior to the year 2000 to 0.01 percent. The government allowed buyers of residential/commercial buildings to count a certain amount of payment (100,000-200,000 baht) as annual spending for their personal income tax calculation. In the case that the buyers represent a company, they are allowed to deduct 20 percent of the assessed property value as an initial allowance for the corporate income tax calculation. In addition, the Government Housing Bank would provide special loan rates and repayments term for all government employees.

A recent survey indicated that the construction area permitted in the municipal zones in Thailand increased by 55 percent from 8,960 thousand square meters in 2001 to 13,891 thousand square meters in 2002. The construction area permitted in the first 5 months of 2003 (Jan-May) amounted 6,073 thousand square meters. In addition, the new housing in Bangkok and vicinity was 34,035 units in 2002, a level close to 34,023 units in 2001. This new housing in 2002 includes 14,371 units for housing project, 1,971 units for apartment and condominium, and 17,693 units for self-built housing, respectively. The new housing within Bangkok and its vicinity may reach 35,000 units in 2003.

Thai developers and consumers prefer masonry and other non-wood materials in building house structures. While old-style wood-frame houses (mostly seen in rural areas and constructed of tropical wood products) are less popular, new-look-style houses (such as log homes or country houses) are a potential market for imported temperate hardwoods although they are still limited by their high construction costs.

Flooring materials should be the best market prospect for U.S. hardwoods in the construction segment due to an expansion in new house starts, the popularity of the back-to-nature concept, increasing numbers of expensive houses, the growing house-contractor business, and relatively inexpensive flooring materials from U.S. hardwoods. However, this potential may be limited by a lack of regular education/training of Thai contractors or architects on proper U.S. hardwoods in flooring applications, and increased competition from other wooden flooring materials (such as veneered MDF boards or laminated MDF boards).

Furniture & Interior Sector

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the furniture industry in Thailand has changed dramatically in recent years. In addition to a switch to imported hardwoods, several furniture makers diversified their raw material use into rubber wood, medium density fiberboard (MDF), metal, rattan, etc. Regarding wooden furniture, rubber wood furniture currently accounts for about 70 percent of total production, followed by hardwood furniture (15 percent) and panel furniture (15 percent). Thailand has also diversified its furniture industry toward export-oriented manufacturing. It is estimated that about 70 percent of total wooden furniture production is now for export, with the balance going to domestic consumption.

The outbreak of SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) disease that badly affected the tourism industry in Thailand (and in several Asian countries) from March-June, 2003, may discourage construction of new hotels/resorts and the renovation activities in 2003 and 2004. However, the furniture and interior design products markets are forecast to grow further in 2003 and 2004 following a rapid increase in housing construction and an anticipated growth of furniture exports to some degree.

Construction of new houses and an economic recovery should generate demand for new furniture for house decoration and renovation. Meanwhile, exports of wooden products, including furniture, are expected to register a 10-15 percent growth (in US dollar terms) in 2003. Exports of wooden furniture and parts in the first half of 2003 (Jan-Jun) increased by 12 percent from the same period in 2002, to US$ 284.2 million. Meanwhile, exports of other wood products (i.e., wooden construction materials, picture frames, tableware and kitchenware, carvings and ornaments) rose 11 percent to US$ 351.3 million. The largest importers of Thai wood products are the U.S. (about 37 percent), followed by Japan (28 percent), and EU countries (15 percent). The outlook for Thai wooden product exports in 2004 should continue to grow in anticipation of an economic recovery in the U.S. and Japan.

Material Handling Industry

Wooden pallets are normally used for packaging heavy or fragile products, especially in the shipping industry for export. As most exported products in Thailand are light-industry products and the use of alternative plastic or foam material has increased in popularity, the use of wood in the material handling industry has suffered. Due to relatively high transportation costs, U.S. solid woods are not competitive against domestic woods and those from Thailand's neighboring countries in the material handling industry. Reflecting an estimated increase in Thai exports of electronic and computer equipments, the utilization of solid woods in packing materials should increase from an estimated 100,000-110,000 cubic meters annually in 2003 and 2004, most of which are paranoid and plywood.

Table 1: Thailand's Forest Product Strategic Indicator Tables

(Please do not add/delete rows or columns -- note and other info must be added below row 110 -- thank you!)

CONSTRUCTION MARKET

Country: Report Year:	2002 Calendar Year	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (thousand units)	75	85	95
--of which, wood frame (thousand units)	5	7	7
--of which, steel, masonry, other materials (thousand units)	70	78	88
--of total starts, residential (thousand units)	65	65	68
----of residential, single family (thousand units)	62	62	65
----of residential, multi-family (thousand units)	3	3	3
--of total starts, commercial (thousand units)	10	20	27
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market ($US mil)	180	250	300
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling Market ($US	360	400	420

FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET

Country: Report Year:	2002 Calendar Year	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	75,000	85,000	95,000
Total Number of Households)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Furniture Production ($US million)	1,040	1,200	1,300
Total Furniture Imports ($US million)	6	10	14
Total Furniture Exports ($US million)	1,234	1,380	1,520
Interiors Market Size ($US million)	70	80	90

MATERIAL HANDLING MARKET

Country: Report Year:	2002 Calendar Year	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year
Total Value of Industrial Output ($US million)	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Pallet Production (million units)	n/a	n/a	n/a

FOREST AREA

Country: Report Year:	2002 Calendar Year	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year
Total Land Area (million hectares)	51.20	51.20	51.20
Total Forest Area (million hectares)	17.01	17.01	17.01
--of which, Commercial ('000 hectares)	660	660	660
----of commercial, tropical hardwood ('000 hectares)	660	660	660
----of commercial, temperate hardwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0
----of commercial, softwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0
Forest Type			
--of which, virgin ('000 hectares)	15,510	15,505	15,500
--of which, plantation ('000 hectares)	1,490	1,495	1,495
--of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 hectares)	10	10	10
Total Volume of Standing Timber (thousand cubic meters)	1,573,400	1,574,000	1,574,800
--of which, Commercial Timber ('000 cum)	62,000	64,000	65,000
Annual Timber Removal ('000 cum) 1/	6,100	6,200	6,200
Annual Timber Growth Rate ('000 cum)	15,950	15,950	15,950
Annual Allowable Cut ('000 cum)	5,320	5,330	5,340

1/ If Removals exceeds growth rate, analyze impact in text.

WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES

Country: Year of Report	2002 Calendar Year	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year
Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay ($US million)	0	0	0
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer? 1/	No	No	No
Are there export taxes (yes/no)? 2/	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total Wood Production Subsidy ($US million)	0	0	0
Scope (thousands of hectares)	0	0	0
Are there other wood products export expansion activities? 1/	No	No	No

1/ If yes, describe in report.
2/ If yes, identify in Tariff and Tax Strategic Indicator Table.

FOREST PRODUCT TARIFFS AND TAXES (percent)

Country: Report Year:	Product Description 1/	Tariff Current Year	Tariff Following Year	Other Import Taxes/Fees	Total Cost of Import 2/	Export Tax
4401		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4403		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4404		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4405		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4406		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4407		1.0-5.0	1.0-5.0	7% Vat	8.07-12.35	40.0
4408		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4409		20.0	20.0	7% Vat	28.4	40.0
4410		20.0	20.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4411		20.0	20.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4412		20.0	20.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4413		10.0	10.0	7% Vat	17.7	0.0
4414		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4415		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4416		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4417		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	
4418		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4419		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4420		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4421		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4422		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4423		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4424		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4425		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
Pre-fabricated Houses, a subsection under chapter						

1/ Insert additional lines for Commodity tariff identification should tariffs vary within the four-digit designation for major products exported by the U.S. (e.g., 4412.19: softwood plywood 3%, 4412.XX: other plywood, 9%).
2/ Calculate as tariff plus other import taxes/fees assuming a commodity value of $100.

Table 2: PS&D Table for Tropical Hardwood Logs

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Logs 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Production	4850	4850	4800	4800	0	4700	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	500	580	500	620	0	750	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	5350	5430	5300	5420	0	5450	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	5350	5430	5300	5420	0	5450	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5350	5430	5300	5420	0	5450	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 3: PS&D Table for Temperate Hardwood Lumber

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Temperate Hardwood Lumbe 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Production	8	18	5	20	0	25	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	200	295	210	310	0	320	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	208	313	215	330	0	345	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	5	2	5	5	0	5	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	203	311	210	325	0	340	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	208	313	215	330	0	345	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 4: PS&D Table for Tropical Hardwood Lumber

PSD Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Tropical Hardwood Lumber 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Production	2300	2600	2280	2500	0	2500	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	1100	1480	1200	1530	0	1600	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	3400	4080	3480	4030	0	4100	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	350	1559	400	1100	0	800	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	3050	2521	3080	2930	0	3300	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3400	4080	3480	4030	0	4100	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 5: PS&D Table for Hardwood Veneer

PSD Table

Country	**Thailand**						
Commodity	**Hardwood Veneer**			1000 CUBIC METERS			
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Production	155	155	160	160	0	165	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	15	18	20	20	0	25	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	170	173	180	180	0	190	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	2	2	2	2	0	2	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	168	171	178	178	0	188	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	170	173	180	180	0	190	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 6: PS&D Table for Hardwood Plywood

PSD Table

Country	**Thailand**						
Commodity	**Hardwood Plywood**			1000 CUBIC METERS			
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Production	85	85	90	90	0	95	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	10	22	10	30	0	35	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	95	107	100	120	0	130	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	2	3	2	5	0	10	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	93	104	98	115	0	120	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	95	107	100	120	0	130	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 7: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Log Imports in 2001 and 2002

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Tropical Hardwood Logs

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	83186	Malaysia	104741
Burma	123611	Burma	385831
Laos	98613	Laos	4020
Indonesia	107319	Indonesia	23252
India	438	Papua N.	18467
Gabon	5587	Gabon	11235
Solomon Island	11602	Solomon Island	18615
S. Africa	5330	S. Africa	5594
		Maldives	1378
Total for Others	435686		573133
Others not Liste	362		6591
Grand Total	436048		579724

Table 8: Thailand's Temperate Hardwood Lumber Imports in 2001 and 2002

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Temperate Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	156260	U.S.	338441
Others		Others	
New Zealand	46114	New Zealand	58199
China	3959	China	4708
Canada	18040	Canada	11540
Sweden	1503	Sweden	10448
Germany	2231	Germany	3108
Australia	3213	Australia	3324
Finland	2206	Finland	3062
Austria	1673	Austria	1496
Total for Others	78939		95885
Others not Liste	12183		10374
Grand Total	91122		106259

Table 9: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Lumber Imports in 2001 and 2002

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	650934	Malaysia	1012092
Laos	304106	Laos	374261
Burma	20238	Burma	24208
Brazil	38835	Brazil	47337
Indonesia	11185	Indonesia	7024
Cambodia	5116	Cambodia	4476
S. Africa	542	S. Africa	474
Chile	4477	Chile	6025
India	2967	Namibia	1640
Uruguay	732		
Total for Others	1039132		1477537
Others not Liste	1794		32825
Grand Total	1040926		1510362

Table 10: Thailand's Hardwood Veneer Imports in 2001 and 2002

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	859	U.S.	1127
Others		Others	
Indonesia	1624	Indonesia	1757
Malaysia	1353	Malaysia	4788
Finland	1091	Finland	1399
China	1816	China	2032
Germany	238	Germany	508
Brazil	1464	Brazil	1312
Taiwan	628	Taiwan	138
Burma	1188	Burma	2805
Japan	303	Japan	36
Laos	688	Laos	1559
Total for Others	10393		16334
Others not Liste	886		493
Grand Total	11279		16827

Table 11: Thailand's Hardwood Plywood Imports in 2001 and 2002

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Thailand		
Commodit	Hardwood Plywood		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	8	U.S.	3
Others		Others	
Indonesia	5074	Indonesia	9086
Malaysia	1366	Malaysia	8543
Laos	296	Laos	266
Taiwan	274	Taiwan	639
Singapore	385	Singapore	1706
China	391	China	115
Burma	0	Burma	1046
Total for Others	7786		21401
Others not Liste	57		570
Grand Total	7843		21971

Table 12: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Log Exports in 2001 and 2002

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Tropical Hardwood Logs

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	155	China	2866
Yemen	177	Laos	17
Burma	14	India	174
Total for Others	346		3057
Others not Liste	1		0
Grand Total	347		3057

Table 13: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Lumber Exports in 2001 and 2002

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	10306	U.S.	11514
Others		Others	
China	157448	China	844052
Hong Kong	144004	Hong Kong	577601
Vietnam	16644	Vietnam	14084
Malaysia	10685	Malaysia	49439
Taiwan	6080	Taiwan	8077
Australia	4005	Australia	4402
Japan	32390	Japan	30000
Netherlands	2754	Netherlands	1751
Belgium	1285	Belgium	2539
Germany	1832	Germany	2108
Total for Others	377127		1534053
Others not Liste	15123		13598
Grand Total	392250		1547651

Table 14: Thailand's Hardwood Veneer Exports in 2001 and 2002

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	75	U.S.	140
Others		Others	
Denmark	665	Denmark	623
U.K.	233	U.K.	163
France	227	France	209
Germany	102	Germany	80
Italy	63	Italy	91
Finland	52	Finland	70
Netherlands	81	Netherlands	120
Sweden	79	Sweden	61
Singapore	32	Singapore	44
Malaysia	61	Malaysia	42
Total for Others	1595		1503
Others not Liste	316		256
Grand Total	1911		1759

Table 15: Thailand's Hardwood Plywood Exports in 2001 and 2002

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Plywood

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2001		**2002**
U.S.	170	U.S.	23
Others		Others	
India	1346	India	1484
Bangladesh	501	Bangladesh	159
U.K.	125	U.K.	152
Hong Kong	196	Hong Kong	0
Laos	47	Laos	100
Cambodia	128	Cambodia	0
Singapore	74	Singapore	0
Nepal	27	Nepal	45
Pakistan	32	Pakistan	47
Total for Others	2476		1987
Others not Liste	91		1019
Grand Total	2567		3006

End of Report